creased, but this has not been the case in the past, possibly because anti-Semitism was limited to certain strata of the non-Jewish population and did not strongly affect large circles of the middle and working classes. A slight decrease in mixed marriages appeared for the first time in Germany in 1930, and was probably due to the powerful growth of the Nazi movement, which makes social intercourse between Jews and non-Jews difficult or even impossible. It is stated that the Nazi Government intends to forbid marriages between "Aryans" and "non-Aryans", a single Jewish grandparent sufficing to place a person in the latter class; such marriages are already forbidden in the army.

Before the Jewish mass immigration from Eastern Europe began in 1881, the percentage of mixed marriages was fairly high among the American Jews, most of them of German or Dutch extraction; they were particularly frequent in the Southern and Western States where Jews lived in small numbers. The percentage fell with the coming of vast masses of Jewish immigrants, alien to the Americans in customs and language, and therefore cut off from social intercourse with them. But, since about 1900, intermarriages have started in New York City between the East Side Jews and their Italian neighbours engaged in similar trades *(e.g.* the clothing trade); also marriages between the children of

Jewish immigrants born and educated in America and non-Jewish Americans have become more frequent. According to Drachsler,[1] who has examined the marriage records in New York City for 1908-1912, mixed marriages were fewest among the East European Jews, more frequent among those from Hungary and Holland, and most frequent among the German and French Jews, who, in culture, stand closest to the Americans; *i.e.* mixed marriages increase among Jews as they become Americanized, a process which, on the whole, depends on the length of their residence in America. According to reliable observers, mixed marriages have grown

[1] *Democracy and Assimilation* (New York, 1920), p. 12L

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